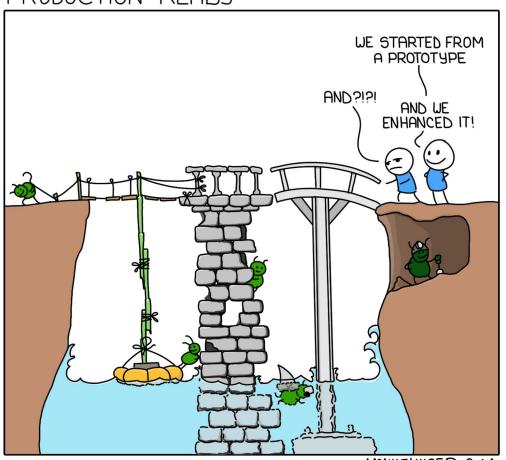
Product Discovery

Prakhar Tripathi Tushar Jarhad Who are we?
What do we do?
Why do we do what we do?

Our job is to change the world

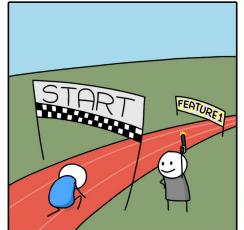
Problems?

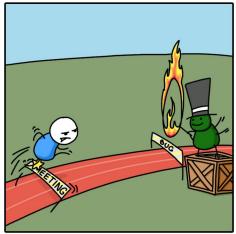
PRODUCTION READY

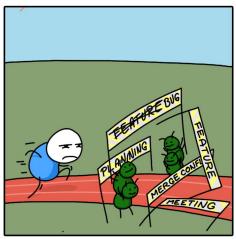


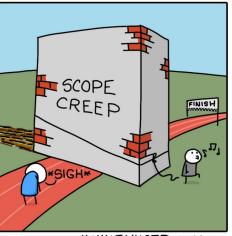
MONKEYUSER.COM

SPRINT









MONKEYUSER.COM



I'm so glad we all agree

There's always more to build than we have time or resources to build - always.

Why are we here today?

It is not the domain experts knowledge that goes into production, it is the assumption of the developers that goes into production.

- Alberto Brandolini
Event storming wizard





- Cultivate shared understanding
- Uncover misunderstanding & missing concepts
- Avoid rework

Minimize output and maximize outcome and impact - Build Less

The Dreaded "R" Word.

- R = Shut up.
- Your job != get R right, but change the world

 Stories aren't a written form of requirements. Telling stories through collaboration is a mechanism to build shared understanding.

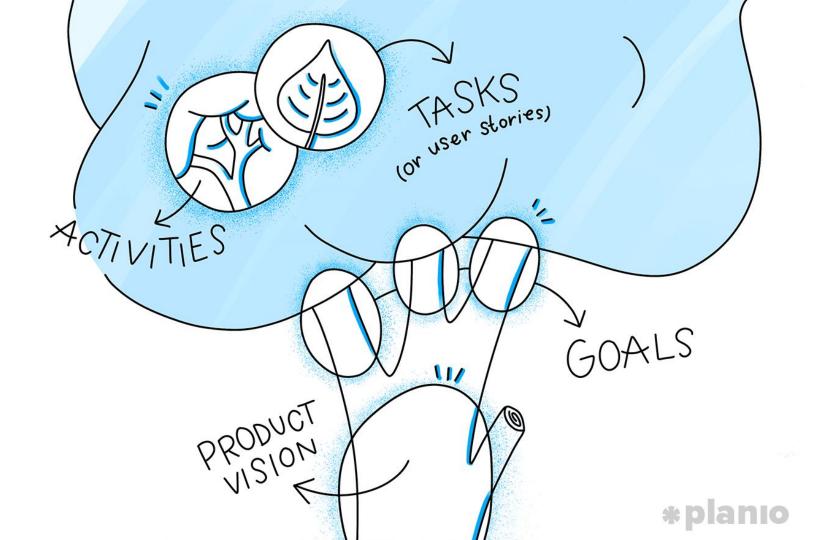
- User Story Mapping
- Event Storming
- Hands on

What are we not doing?

- To write better stories
- To make products
- Talking in technical terms

User Story Mapping

Story mapping is a top-down approach that breaks down your product vision into actionable steps you can prioritize.



User stories are short, simple feature descriptions told from the perspective of your users and customers.

Simple formula by Mike Cohn[Rename] -

"As a [type of user] I want [some particular feature] so that [some benefit] is received."

"As a user, I can browse products of my color so that I can quickly find what I'm looking for."

"As a return user, I can see products
I've already purchased to help
inform my decision."

User stories strongly shift the focus from writing about features to discussing them. These discussions are more important than whatever text is written.

Step 1: Frame the journey

What does our product do?

OR

- What?
- Who?
- Why?

Step 2: Build your story backbone

- High level tasks, from start to finish
- You want to go as wide as possible, not deep

Step 3: Identify and group activities

- If you have groups of tasks that could be done at different times (for example, at this point, I could do X, Y, or Z), you would organize those vertically in a column as a set of tasks or options.
- If you have a group of tasks that are done together (for example, I'd do A then B then
 C), those are user steps that are most likely going to be placed horizontally.

Step 4: Break large tasks into subtasks

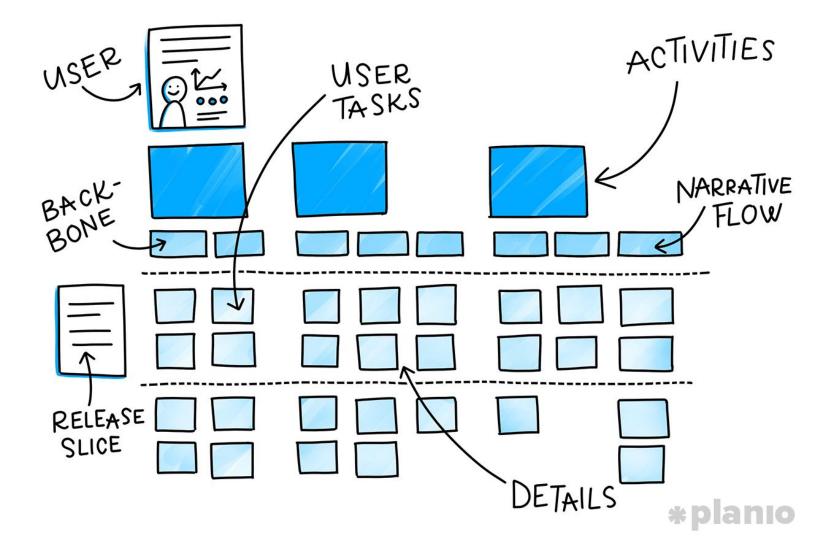
- Play "wouldn't it be cool if..." Blue sky thinking
- Look for variations.
- Look for exceptions.
- Consider other users.
- Add in other product details.

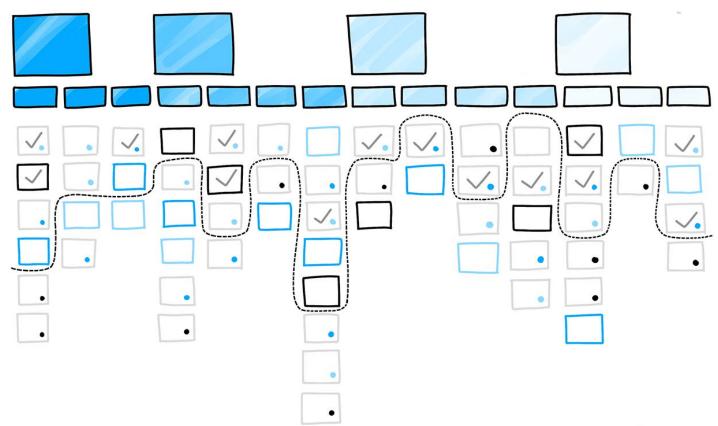
Step 6: Prioritize tasks and subtasks

- Keep high-priority ones at the top and move ones that are less important lower down.
- Device a methodology for arranging tasks by priority.
- Example "Could", "Should" and "Must"

Step 7: Slice groups of tasks into iteration

- Name the target outcome and impact
- Identify success metrics





*planio

Benefits -

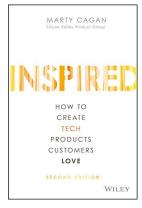
- Puts the user first.
- Helps prioritise the right work
- Delivers new value early and often
- Builds team consensus

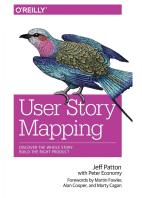
- Split in teams
- Decide a product

Have fun!

Retrospective

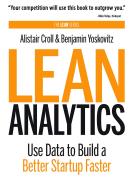
What's next?









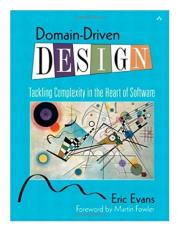


O'REILLY* Eric Ries, Series Editor











Domain Modeling Made Functional

Tackle Software Complexity with Domain-Driven Design and F#



Thank You!